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Allen-Scott Report**U.S. May Bomb  
Missile Sites**By **ROBERT S. ALLEN**  
and **PAUL SCOTT**

Mr. Allen

Tense deliberations are taking place in President Johnson's inner councils over what to do about cills over what to do about those deadly SAM-2 ground-to-air missiles Russia is installing at vital points in North Viet Nam.

The Joint Chiefs of Staff are strenuously urging these highly lethal weapons be destroyed without delay. They are stressing the grim fact that the SAM-2, with a range of 85,000 feet, has the capability of knocking out of the air every type of U.S. combat plane being used in strikes against North Viet Nam.

Secretary Rusk and McGeorge Bundy, influential White House assistant on foreign affairs, are spearheading the opposition. Indirectly supporting them are major U.S. allies, notably Britain and France—long opposed to escalating the conflict.

Outcome of this fateful back-stage tug-of-war is a toss-up.

The President's decision will equal in importance the one he made some months ago authorizing "controlled bombing" in North Viet Nam — blasting strictly military targets carefully selected and approved by him in advance. The President is listening to both sides, but has given no hint of his own thinking.

Significant background of this momentous issue is as follows:

—Intelligence has positively identified 15 SAM-2 missile sites under construction, with three completed and another three likely to be by July 1. Secretary Rusk, in a press conference last week, belatedly acknowledged the existence of several of these Soviet anti-aircraft missile installations. This was a deliberate gross understatement, because the head of the State Department knows a lot better.

—Of the three completed sites, one is in the close vicinity of Hanoi, the other two near Haiphong, chief port. All are in densely populated sections — as are the 12 other SAM-2 sites under construction. This is

deemed a deliberate Red stratagem to deter attacks on the missiles because of the surrounding large civilian population.

—An estimated 6,000 to 8,000 Russian technicians and specialists are in North Viet Nam installing and manning the missiles and accompanying radar and other electronic equipment. This is a factor being made much of by Rusk and Bundy. They point out that bombing of the SAM-2 sites inevitably would cause Soviet casualties and probable "violent Kremlin reaction."

The Joint Chiefs of Staff dismiss this argument as "sheer nonsense". They cite the bitter fact that large quantities of Russian weapons are daily killing Americans and South Vietnamese on the ground and in the air.

One decision President Johnson and his inner advisers have definitely agreed on is to send additional troops to South Viet Nam.

Another 15,000 to 20,000 will be dispatched by August 1.

This will raise the total to upwards of 60,000, as against some 45,000 there currently.

While the Joint Chiefs strongly favor this build-up, they consider it inadequate. They are advising a U.S. combat strength of around 100,000, including several full strength divisions.

Their are no U.S. divisions in South Viet Nam.

The Joint Chiefs hold such powerful fighting units are urgently essential and no time should be lost in committing them there. They are recommending one Army and one Marine division.

While President Johnson is pondering this far-reaching step, Hanoi increasingly is going on a war footing.

Several million youth are being inducted into a so-called "Three-Ready Movement" — (ready to join the army, ready to construct and man air raid shelters, ready to assume any task). An estimated 100,000 of these recruits have been assigned to the construction

camps and repair gangs restoring bridges, rail lines and other facilities wrecked by U.S. air strikes, and to mobile defense units.

Also significantly, food reserves are being stockpiled. The populace is being exhorted by press and radio to be sparing in food consumption and to eliminate waste.

Former Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge made some highly revealing admissions in his closed-door conference with the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

The Massachusetts Republican reported on the mission he undertook for President Johnson to explain U.S. policy in Viet Nam to our allies and to solicit active support in aid and troops. Lodge related he had encountered "friendly and understanding" relations everywhere, but conceded he had obtained no tangible backing.